

CAPTURED MARINE BACK WITH YANKS AFTER EIGHT DAYS

Nodding Guard and Pick
Handle Give Donahue
Chance to Escape

KICKED BY HUN LIEUTENANT

Officer Who Tries to Get Informa-
tion Decides He Will Have to
Look Elsewhere

GERMAN DOGS GET FRIENDLY

But Boy Who Kept Eyes Open Is
Far Happier When American
Voice Bids Him Halt

This is the story of Private Donahue. It is the story of a young Marine who, in the midst of a confused and savage midnight skirmish on the edge of a village in France, was captured by the enemy. He was taken to a German headquarters and was not seen again until eight days later, when, hungry, dirty, tired, and sore, he crawled into the American lines at dawn.

How he got into "Germany" he is not sure. He remembers a rush of troops in the dark and a blow over the head. The next thing he remembers, he was lying on the ground outside a candle-lit tent.

There was a nightmare scuffle and a struggle going on around him. It was still dark. His rifle was gone. His clothes had been ripped open and his pockets emptied. As he found out later, they had taken everything, his dog-tag, his note-book full of his thoughts on war, his money, his letters and clippings and snapshots from home.

He got his information. Someone was standing over him, speaking to him in passable English. It was a German officer—a lieutenant, he thought. He scrambled to his feet. The lieutenant eyed him sternly.

"How many Americans are over here?"

The young Marine, as though he had been rehearsed in the part for weeks, looked his captor square in the eye and answered:

"Thirty-two American divisions and 40 divisions more."

The next moment he lay sprawling in the dirt, and from that posture into which the lieutenant had kicked him he was rewarded by the music of that worthy relapsing into angry German:

"Schweiner Amerikaner, Schweiner Amerikaner!"

The refrain was caught up by the underlings who hustled him away. Of all the jabber that reached his ears during the next few days, that was what he heard oftenest. It was all he understood. It was the favorite form of address used by the weary succession of guards put over him.

As he was the only prisoner in sight—

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TWO KINDS OF BADGES FOR MEXICAN SERVICE

General Order Lays Down Law as to Who May Wear Them

This is the real low-down on the Mexican service badges, and on your right to wear them.

There are two kinds of badges. The first is, in the terms of a general order, to be issued to all officers and enlisted men who saw service under the following conditions:

(1) In Mexico, afloat or ashore, as members of the United States Expedition, between April 24, 1914, and November 26, 1914.

(2) In Mexico as members of the punitive or other authorized expeditions between March 14, 1916, and February 7, 1917.

In Engagement With Mexicans

(3) Those who were actually present and participated in an engagement against Mexicans between April 12, 1911, and February 7, 1917, in which there were casualties on the side of United States troops.

(4) Those who were present as members of the Mexican border patrol, between April 12, 1917, and February 7, 1917, in proximity to an engagement between Mexicans which resulted in casualties among their own company, troop, battery or detachment.

This first badge has a narrow stripe of green at either end. Between them are three wider stripes, the central one of dark blue, and the flanking stripes of yellow. The order of the colors, then, is: Small green stripe, wide yellow stripe, wide dark blue stripe, wide yellow stripe, small green stripe. A badge of that description may be worn only by those officers or men whose service falls under one of the four classifications given above.

The Second Badge

The second badge, which will probably be in more general use in the Army, may be worn by any one who saw service with the border patrol beginning with the summer of 1916—that is, by anybody mobilized on the American side of the border and doing duty along the boundary, regardless of engagements, incursions or detachments.

This badge has a wide center of green watered silk, flanked on either side by narrow stripes of green, yellow and dark blue, the green on the outside and the dark blue on the inside. The order of the stripes, then, is: Narrow green, narrow yellow, narrow dark blue, wide center of green, narrow dark blue, narrow yellow, narrow green.

A badge of that description is all that may be worn by those officers and men now in the A.E.F. who took part in the so-called National Guard mobilization on the border in 1916 and whose service does not warrant their wearing the first badge with the other stripe arrangement.

BAD DAYS FOR WHALES

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES] America, June 27.—New York's darkening order is a thing of the past. Not only the city itself, but Coney Island, too, is blazing riotously, with every bulb working overtime.

German submarine visitors have been practically forgotten by the big city, and even the newspapers have no space for them any more.

The only sufferers now are the whales and porpoises, which are experiencing shocking fatalities every time a merchant ship's gunners see one, proving again that it is the innocent bystander who always gets the bullets in the shindy.

Seven dead whales washed ashore between Capes Henry and Montpen testifies to the enthusiastic accuracy of the gunners.

HUNDRED MILLION IS AIM OF OCTOBER Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN

Greater Share of Fund Will
Be Devoted to Work
Among A. E. F.

SECRETARY TO A REGIMENT

Plans Call for More Men to Expand
Activities as Army
Increases

CANTEENS PUSHED AWAY UP

Smokes and Sweets Now Being
Carried to Front Line and Be-
yond—Y. W. to Raise Money, too

The Y. M. C. A. will begin next October a campaign to raise in the United States a fund of \$100,000,000, the greater part of which will be devoted to work among the A. E. F. It was announced in France this week. How large a proportion will be appropriated for activities in France will depend on the number of men here when the fund has been collected and the number of men still in training or stationed in the States. No effort will be made to raise funds on this side.

The fund will be used to expand the scope and work of the organization as the Army itself expands. More money will be spent more Y. M. C. A. men will be brought over more soldiers will be reached.

The Y. M. C. A. plans provide for one secretary to a regiment, and perhaps one athletic director as well. Heretofore men have of necessity been assigned to other centers where Americans were numerous enough to make a but highly desirable. When American units entered the line, and now that American units are entering the line in ever increasing number and proportion, the plan of a man to a center has not exactly fitted out of sight, but has at least been relegated to the background.

Last Campaign Raised \$55,000,000

The Y. M. C. A. men who will come over, also in ever increasing number and proportion, will be of two classes, and two only: over the draft age, or permanently physically disqualified and already rejected for Army service by Army physicians.

Ever able-bodied men of military age in the service of the Y. M. C. A. has now been sent back to America. One of the last to go—only a few days since—left for the front a victim of shell shock, to take his draft examination.

The last Y. M. C. A. campaign, waged and won before many of us left the States, had as its goal \$35,000,000, of which \$11,000,000 was to be devoted to work among American soldiers in France.

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PLAN TO RECLASSIFY ALL A. E. F. OFFICERS

New Personal Bureau Will
Compile Waiting Lists
for Commands

A system for the gradual reclassification of all officers of the A. E. F., with a view to assigning each to the position wherein he can be of the greatest value to the whole force, is to be established under the auspices of the newly inaugurated Personnel Bureau, working in conjunction with the Adjutant General's department.

The Bureau is also charged with securing a careful distribution of trained regular officers throughout the Army.

In addition, the Personnel Bureau is to keep efficiency reports; to recommend concerning the promotion of officers and the elimination of inefficient ones; to recommend concerning the award of decorations to both officers and enlisted men; and to keep a record of such awards.

Quitting the generals, M. Clemenceau stepped forward to greet her. He took her by the arms and talked to her for a little time in a low tone. No one heard what he said, but when he had done, he leaned over and quietly kissed the old woman on both cheeks.

Rejoining General Foch and his hosts, the premier returned back to G. H. Q.

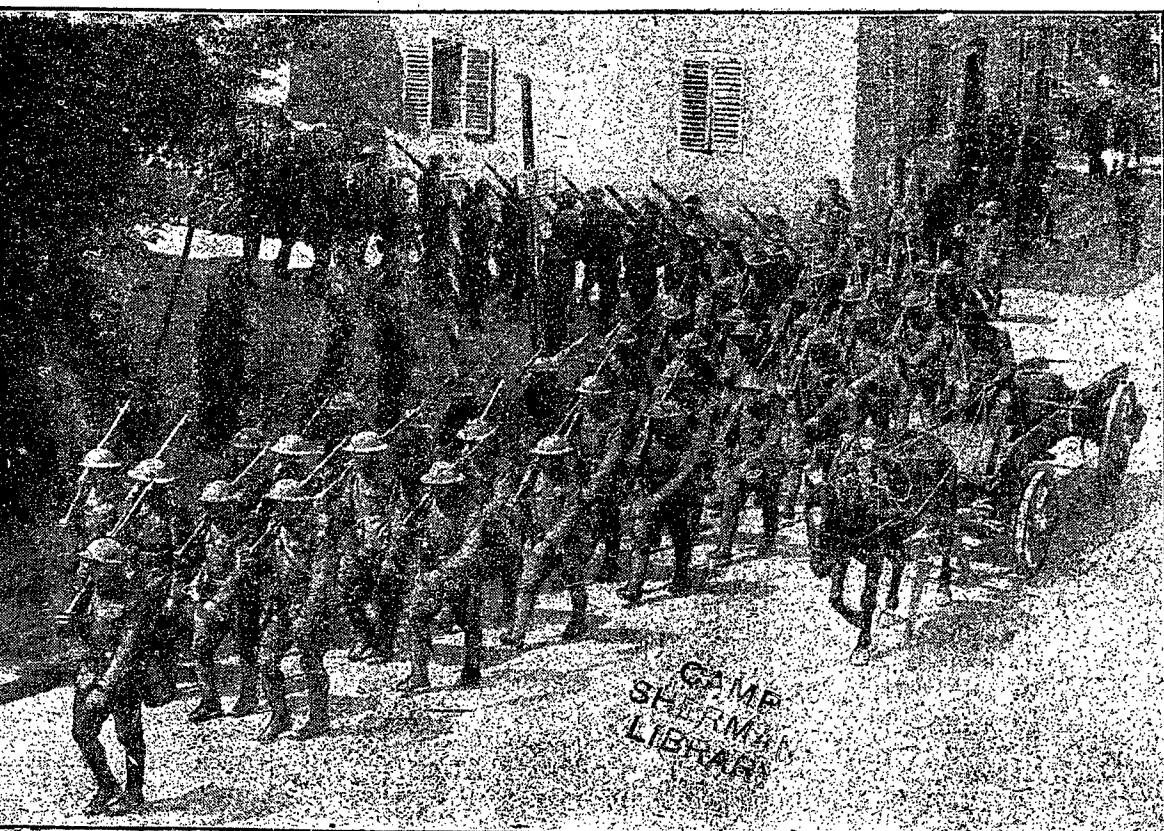
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LILLIAN ADOPTS RECRUITS

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES] America, June 27.—Lillian Russell is helping recruiting on the good ship Recruit, which defends Union Square, New York, from any submarine that might approach through the subway.

Lillian has adopted 50 recruits, and has had herself photographed with the whole family.

FIRST YANKS TO SET FOOT ON ALSATIAN SOIL



It is now possible to announce that American troops occupy three points in the line that runs through German territory

FRANCE'S PREMIER VISITS G. H. Q. A. E. F.; COMFORTS MOTHER

M. Clemenceau Enters Vil-
lage as Soldier's Funeral
Is Being Held

TALKS TO NEW ARRIVALS

"I Know What Your Comrades
Have Done," He Tells Them
in Straight American

One incident attendant upon the important Franco-American conference held on Sunday last at G. H. Q. will live long in the minds of those who witnessed it. In the midst of a day full of momentous decisions bearing on the conduct of the war, M. Georges Clemenceau, premier of France, found time to honor the memory of a common soldier fallen for France, and to comfort that soldier's aged mother.

Accompanied by General Foch, General Pershing and General MacAndrew, chief of staff, M. Clemenceau had made his way to a little village where the troops of an American division just arrived in France were quartered. The general commanding the division, together with others of its officers (being accompanied by the visit of the premier, the generalissimo, and their own commander-in-chief), had planned to go to the funeral of a French soldier—a soldier unknown to them, but honored by them as representative of his race and its sacrifices.

"All France Welcomes You"

At news of the impending arrival of the premier and the generals, the funeral service was postponed, but the people of the village were gathered about, waiting for the ceremony to begin. Seeing them there with the Americans among them, M. Clemenceau took advantage of the opportunity afforded to speak to them.

Turning first to the Americans, the guests of the nation he represented, he said, in the good American that he mastered during his residence in the United States:

"I am pleased to see you Americans in France. Having just arrived, perhaps you do not realize the gratitude that France has for America in joining us in this fight for justice and liberty. You have received the people of the village have received you with open hearts, but what I want you to know is that all France welcomes you in the same way."

"It impresses me very much to see you newcomers. I know what you will do because I know what your comrades have done, for you Americans are all alike. The war is not waged by France, nor by England, nor by America, but by all civilization."

Language Doesn't Matter

Then he turned to the French people and addressed them in their tongue:

"I beg your pardon for speaking in a language which you do not understand, but it really does not make any difference, for you must have been able to divine what was in my heart and, consequently, on my lips."

At that point there stepped out of the throng an old woman. In halting accents she told the premier that her son had been killed, and that it was for his funeral that this crowd of her townspeople, together with their American allies, had assembled.

Quitting the generals, M. Clemenceau stepped forward to greet her. He took her by the arms and talked to her for a little time in a low tone. No one heard what he said, but when he had done, he leaned over and quietly kissed the old woman on both cheeks.

Rejoining General Foch and his hosts, the premier returned back to G. H. Q.

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The issue of THE STARS AND STRIPES two weeks from today—July 12—will be in honor of Bastille Day, July 14, the national holiday of France, and will be

FRANCE NUMBER

STARS FOR SERVICE ARE NOT AUTHORIZED

No One in A. E. F. Entitled
to Wear Widely-Rum-
ored Decoration

No one in the A. E. F. is entitled to wear a star or any other insignia inside the V of his service chevron. The story has grown up, gone around, and been generally believed even by high divisional officers that men who came over in the first contingent, or before a certain date—no one seems to know exactly which—were entitled to the decoration. This newspaper has been fairly flooded with queries.

The answer is simple. They are not. G. H. Q. has not authorized such a decoration.

Only stars apart from generals' which A. E. F. soldiers are authorized to wear are those referred to in General Order 26, which concerns awards, wound and service chevrons and decorations generally. It says:

"Other citations for gallantry in action published in orders issued from the headquarters of a force commanded by a general officer will be indicated in each case by a silver star three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter worn upon the ribbon of the Distinguished Service Cross and upon the corresponding ribbon."

CHILLY JUNE IN EAST

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES] AMERICA, June 27.—June days in the East have been so rare as to be almost unknown. Frosts were reported last week from several localities.

THE NEW OVERSEAS CAMP



This is the New Overseas Camp. It posed for us once before, but unfortunately for the cap and the picture, the head on which the cap was set was too large for the cap. So we had to go out into the Army camp in hand, like the Prince in the story of Cinderella—who was looking for a foot, not a scalp—and try and try until we found a cap and suitable head for the cap to pose on.

These are they.

89 YANKEE SHIPS WILL LEAVE WAYS ON JULY FOURTH

Day's Launchings to Ex-
ceed Those of Fiscal
Year 1915-1916

37 OF STEEL, 52 OF WOOD
At Least One Vessel Will Take
Water at Every Shipyard
in United States

BY J. W. MULLER
American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS
AND STRIPES

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] AMERICA, June 27.—We have drafted Father Neptune as our chief assistant in celebrating the Fourth of July as it has never been celebrated since the Declaration of Independence. We shall launch at least 89 ships, on the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico.

Thirty-seven of these ships will be of steel and 52 of wood. The deadweight tonnage will be 1,395,880, which is 24,000 tons more than was put on the ways in the course of the entire American launchings for the whole year of 1901.

It represents 3,000 tons for every year of our independence. It is one-third more than the entire ocean going tonnage launched in the fiscal year 1915-1916, when we began speeding up ship construction.

The July 4 launchings will exceed by 15 the number of hulls launched during the whole month of May, which set the world's record. They will exceed that month's record tonnage by 95,000 tons deadweight. There is not a single ship-building place in the country that will not have at least one launching.

Two 12,000-Ton Vessels

The 37 steel vessels will have a total tonnage of 254,000, and include the 12,000-ton cargo carrier William Penn, the 12,000-ton Challenger, the 13,800-ton sister ships Independence, Victorians and Defiance, three refrigerating ships of 9,400 tons each, and eight freighters with a displacement of 8,800 tons each.

The average tonnage of the steel ships is 6,862, and of the wooden ships 3,500. The smallest ship is the Lake Pearl, 2,300 tons, to be launched on Lake Michigan.

The deliveries of steel ships to the Shipping Board during the first two weeks of June numbered 16, with a total dead weight tonnage of 84,000. The Atlantic coast yards turned out three, the Pacific yards five, and the Great Lakes yards eight. The ten most quickly built steel ships were constructed in an average time of 99 days, as compared with the 12 months required before the war.

Liberty Takes the Water

During the past week we launched, at Kearney, N. J., the big ship Liberty, the first of the ten cargo carriers of 9,500 tons each. The launching took place just ten months after the first pile was driven for the Kearney yard. There is now being added to the yard an immense ship repair plant, with a dry-dock large enough for the biggest vessel in the American transport service.

\$20,000,000 contract has been awarded by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, at Camden, N. J., to extend present facilities and build four big troopships. The corporation will spend \$10,000,000 building four enormous additional ways to construct ships 625 feet long and of about 10,000 dead weight tonnage. A huge collar was launched there this week by the name of Winding Gulf, with a displacement of 8,700 tons.

The nation's steel men pledge themselves to deliver all the steel that the ship fabricating plants may require.

HOW DRAFT HITS CLUBS

Only 31 National league players out of 306 are exempt from the draft. The American league is even harder hit, according to latest advices from Washington. Only 20 men on the Johnson circuit are exempt. The figures include coaches and players in semi-retirement.

Many big league owners are trying to follow the example of the Washington club, which made a great hit at Boston in a game with the Red Sox when it produced Sam Rice, out of the Army on a three-day furlough, and got him into the game again. The crowd roared itself hoarse.

The American league, unlike the National, has no ruling limiting the number of players, so player-soldiers may appear on many Johnson line-ups.

An important point for you to understand is that the Bill was brought in as a regular and ordinary matter of legislation, with no previous agitation of any kind and practically without any previous general public discussion. It was thus not in any sense produced under the influence of excitement or emergency.

This Bill clearly presents the firm and cool purpose of the American people and government to go the uttermost limit and to keep on going.

The newspapers the same day printed the War Department's announcement of the wholly unexpected vast number of men already in France, and the Senate majority committee approved the provision in the Army appropriation Bill empowering the President to call to the colors all men of draft age who can be trained and equipped.

Permanent Navy Strength 131,485

The House has accepted the Senate amendment to the annual Naval Bill, increasing the permanent enlisted strength to 131,485 against the present authorized strength of 85,000, thus making it evident that the nation intends to maintain a fleet in future that will keep America in rank with her importers.

The Government has taken over a \$7,000,000 maturing plant and will utilize it for making gas masks. It has also taken over practically all of the great Bush Terminal plant in South Brooklyn, New York.

YANKEE ITALIANS
MAY MARCH IN ROME

Company of American Infantry Likely to Visit
Lyon July 14

Twenty American soldiers, natives of Italy or of Italian origin, who have been either wounded or decorated for bravery, may be sent down to Rome to take part in the great Fourth of July celebration which is to be held in that capital this year. A recommendation to that effect has been made, and will in all likelihood be carried out.

There is a very good chance, too, of a company of American Infantry, with an American band, being sent down to Lyon for the celebration of the Fourth of July, the national holiday of France, known as Bastille Day.

The people of Lyon have just completed a bridge, built during the war, and on Bastille Day they are going to dedicate it. And the reason they particularly desire the presence of American soldiers at the dedication is that the bridge's name is to be Le Pont du President Wilson.

Appeals Way into Service

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] AMERICA, June 27.—Augustine Cody of Yonkers, N. Y., was turned down by the draft board because he had only one leg.

Augustine filed an appeal, proved he could run a hoisting engine, and has been accepted for qualified service in the spruce forests for airplane production.

ARMY OF 4,000,000 PROVIDED FOR IN ARTILLERY PLANS

Ammunition Bill Reported
in House Calls for
5½ Billion

EVERY KIND OF ORDNANCE

Record Measure Specifies Fullest
Possible Equipment for Modern
Combat Force

PERMANENT NAVY ENLARGED

Enlisted Strength Increased by
More Than 46,000 to Maintain
America's Fleet in Future

BY J. W. MULLER
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[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.] AMERICA, June 27.—The new ships that the United States is building will have the right kind of stuff for cargoes. The appropriations committee of the House of Representatives has reported the largest appropriation Bill in American history for artillery and ammunition, a total of \$1,355,000,000.

The field artillery program, including contract authorization for the future, provides for three armies of 1,375,000 men each.

Congressman William P. Borah of Missouri, chairman of the fortifications subcommittee, in a memorandum accompanying the Bill said:

"While no plans were laid before the committee other than the plan for equipping 3,000,000 men for field operations in France, and, therefore, any surmises indulged in are personal, I can draw from this program of big guns only one inference, and that is that the American Army will be prepared to cross the Rhine in full force, commensurate with any obstacles which it may encounter."

For a Modern Army

While the Bill is technically called the Fortifications Bill, it is really a Bill to provide the fullest possible equipment for a modern army, including trench mortars, gas bombs, railway mounts, motor gun batteries, and every kind of ordnance from light field artillery to the mightiest siege guns.

It includes plans for building a huge arsenal near Pittsburgh for making big guns, from steel ingot to finished weapon. There is a big development of facilities throughout the continent of oil plants, shell-filling plants and plants for the extraction of alcohol from gas, petroleum and coke ovens.

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